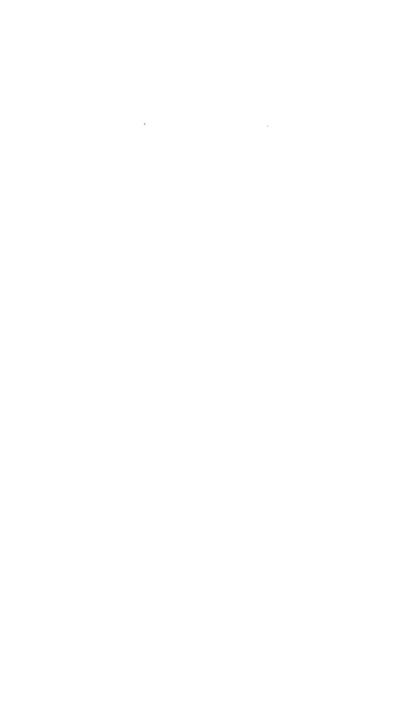


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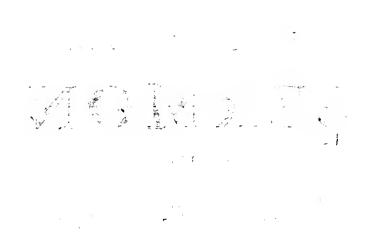


Mr. $H O A D L \Upsilon$'s

SERMON

Preach'd on

November 5. 1715.



The Present DELUSION of Many Protestants,

SERMON

Preach'd in the

Parish-Church of St Peter's Poor, in Broadstreet,

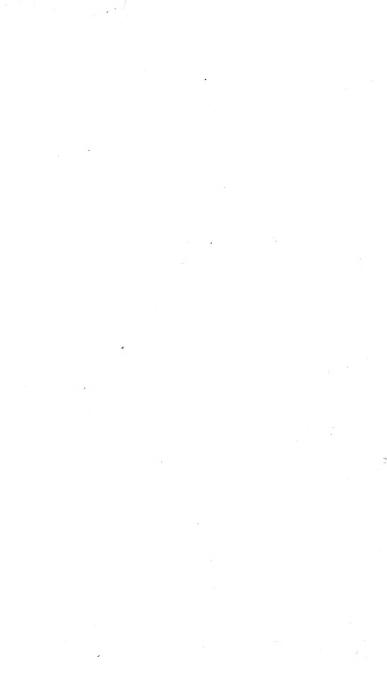
November 5. 1715.

By BENJAMIN HOADLY, M. A. Rector of the said Church.

The Second Edition.

LONDON,

Printed for JAMES KNAPTON, at the Crown; and TIMOTHY CHILDE, at the White-Hart; in St. Paul's Church-Tard. 1715.



and



II. THESS. 2. 11.

And for this Cause God shall send them strong Delusion, that they should believe a Lie.

HIS Day hath so just a Title to eve-

ry Sentiment, and every Signification, of Joy and Gratitude, We can possibly entertain, or express, as We are Christians, as We are Protestants, and as We are Men; that I could heartily wish that every Thought, and every Token of Uneasiness, might be banished far from it. But fince it is fo, that it bears upon it, not only the Signatures of God's repeated Mercy to this Nation; but the Marks of an Ingratitude and Stupidity, perhaps not to be equall'd in all History: Since it doth not more effectually call to our Mind that Great Wonder of Providence, to which it gave a Beginning within our own Memory, and which our own Eyes have feen compleated; than it points out to us that Scene of Iniquity and Rebellion, which is now open'd in order to perplex

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and unravel that lovely Frame of Things, which Heaven it felf hath wrought for us: The Commemoration of the Blessings of this Day, cannot but lead our Thoughts, at present, to the Attempts of Those, who would rob us, and all our Posterity, of them; and must create in us an Astonishment, mixed with Pity and Indignation, at the Conduct of many amongst Us, from whom the Ties of Religion, the Solemnity of Oaths, the Security of all that is valuable in this World, the Interest of their Native Country, and all the Obligations of Honour, and Conscience, required and demanded another manner of Behaviour.

It is a Conduct indeed, which can hardly be re-

It is a Conduct, indeed, which can hardly be refolved into any thing, but a Fatal Delusion, sent down upon them, as a just Punishment of their Ingratitude for the greatest Public Happiness that ever any Nation enjoyed; and will at least give us a sensible Demonstration, that, as in Religion, according to the Apostle, a perverse and willful Opposition, to Truth property as a real sensitive of the sensitive as a real sensitive. fition to Truth, naturally, as well as by the Justice of God, leads, in the End, to a Belief, and Confidence, in every Thing abfurd, and unreasonable: So, in worldly Matters, Ingratitude, and Insensibility, under the Publick Blessings of Providence, leads Men, step by step, to mistake Evil for Good; to court Misery for Happiness, and to pursue their own Ruine, under the Notion of something Desireable: And that, in both Cases, it is but just in Almighty God, to punish Men for their Willful Baseness of Spirit, by leaving them intirely to the Conduct of it; and, in the Scripture brase, to send them, who will

pot know the Value of Truth or Happiness, freely offer'd to them, a strong Delusion, that they should believe a Lie; and be led blindfold, by the greatest Absurdities, against all the Evidences of Reason, and Experience, into the paths of Ruine and Destruction. Nor were there ever indeed more surprizing Instances of this, than what our own Eyes may, at this time, behold, in

this Kingdom.

The Wonder is not, that the profes'd Members of the Church of Rome, unite their Hearts and Hands; and leave no Methods, whether of Deceit or Violence, unattempted, for the Service of that Cause, which, in all their lowest Fortunes, they never suffer to be removed out of their fight; that they put on all the Forms of Complaisance, and Dissimulation; of Civility and Good Humour, even to Hereticks themselves, to inveigle them into their own Ruine; that They flatter, and promise, and swear, every thing that is good and kind, to their Fellow-labourers; and, at the same time, enter into all the Resolutions of Destruction, and Desolation, whenever the Opportunity of Power shall come. This is nothing, but what is worthy of Themselves, and of that Church, to the Slavery of which They have devoted themselves. It is no more, than what They fairly, and publickly profess; if Protestants will but open their Eyes, and see it. It is their Religion; their Conscience: It is inculcated upon them, as the Great Condition of their Acceptance with God, That no Good-nature of their own: No Obligations from others to a Ties of own; No Obligations from others; no Ties of Oaths

Oaths, and folemn Affurances; no regards to Truth, Justice, or Honour; are to restrain Them from any thing, let it be of what fort soever, that is for the Security, or Temporal Advancement of their Church.

The Case with Them is not, as it is with Protestants, who, to their Shame, have indeed, been unmerciful to one another, on all Sides: But then, their Mutual Violences have been rather the sudden Effects of Passion and Revenge: And still there hath been a Principle lest, by which, in the time of Calm, and Cool Reslexion, there may be hope of curing so great an Evil. And every Sort of them, when they are undermost, disown, and disclaim, the lawfulness of all such

Proceedings.

But in the Romish Church, it is firmly settled upon never alter'd Principles; It is an Establish'd Article of Religion; equally believ'd, and own'd, and inculcated, in their Adversity, and low Estates, as in the Heighth of their Power. It stands unrepeal'd, upon Record; and it is confirm'd by Experience, that They are most likely not to fail of the Honours of Saintship, and the Applauses of that Church, who act the most uniformly, and the most Steadily, upon that Foundation. Every Weapon they use, is Sanctified. Every instance of Fraud, and Persidiousness; Every degree of Violence, and Fury; is consecrated. It is not only allowed; but first recommended, and afterwards, rewarded.

This, therefore, is not the wonder, that Men devoted to such a Church, keep up to their An-

tient.

tient Character, and Profession; that They dont desilect a Step from the Glories of their Illustrious Ancestors; that They are not at all moved by the Peace and Interest of their Country; nor by that Security and Quiet, which even Themselves might enjoy, by the Indulgence of a Government They will not Support; that They are still the same implacable Adversaries; and still set on Fire, by the Principles, and the Zeal of their Religion, to scatter Ruine, and Destruction, round about them; and to deprive their Neighbours of every thing that is Good and Valuable.

But the wonder is, that so Many of Those, who call themselves Protestants; and of Those, who have violently wrested the Name of Church-Men, out of the Hands of their Brethren, and appropriated it to themselves, as its only Advocates, and Patriots; of Those, whose Cares for its Interest, and Fears for its Safety, have been fwell'd and magnified, above those of all around them, to a degree almost Romantic; and even some, amongst them, who have solemnly given their Faith to the present Establishment, and not only sworn themselves to that, but abjur'd all contrary Pretentions: That fo many, I say, who will take it amis not to be call'd Protestants, and much more amifs, not to be call'd Churchmen, have shewn too great a readiness to joyn, fome, their Hands, fome, their Hearts, and fome, their Indifference, with the worst of Enemics, in the worlt of Causes; and to be deluded themselves, as well as help to delude others, into utter Deftruction.

ction, by the weakest, and most groundless Insinuations, and all the most absurd Methods, that ever any Cause was supported, and propagated by. It cannot, therefore, but be of use, at this time, to confider more particularly,

- I. The Caufe, now openly avowed by our Enemies.
- II. The Marks of a flrong Delusion, in the Behaviour of Those whom I have just now mentioned, with Relation to it.
- I. The Cause is now openly avowed. It is no longer either denied, or dissembled. It is, to set upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, a Pretender, at whose sirst Appearance in the World, the whole Nation of Protestants, of all Parties, and all Orders, and all Degrees, was fill'd with univerfal Diffitisfaction, and Uneasiness, by the Concurrence of all the suspicious circumstances that could well be united in one matter of Fact; and whose Imaginary Title our Laws abhorr, as absolutely inconsistent with Themselves, and ruinous to our whole Constitution: And not only this, but a Pretender, who, to make Him the fitter to govern this Protestant Nation, and to be the Patron of this Protestant Church, hath received all his first, and deepest Impressions, from That of Rome, to which He hath devoted Himself with an uncommon Bigottry.
 And this Church, from which alone He hath

learn'd all his Obligations, and every thing

that He accounts Religion, is the Same, which keeps up an eternal Claim to the Riches, as well as the Obedience, of this Nation: The fame, which hath affured Him, with the affumed Authority of God himself, that H not only may, but must; that it is not only law-ful, but his Duty, by all the Methods of Dissimulation and Force, to extirpate Here-sy out of our Religion, or Our selves out of the World: the Same, which hath taught Him, that Promises, and Professions, made to Hereticks, in order to the obtaining his End, are good, and laudable; but, after that is obtained, become Sin, by being observed: the Same, in one Word, which knows no Virtue but that which is the Meanest Vice Virtue, but, that which is the Meanest Vice, and Disgrace of Humane Nature, a Blind Submission of the Conscience to Man's Authority, where Man can have no Authority; and which knows no Vice, but, that which is the Supreme Virtue and Glory of an Understanding Being, the standing fast in that Religious Liberty, with which Almighty God, both by the Law of Nature, and the Gospel of Jesus Christ, bath made Us Free; that Freedom of Choice, and Honest use of our Reason, (the Neglected Gift of God,) which alone can render the Religion of a Man, acceptable in his Eyes.

If the Impressions of this, are so much decayed with Any amongst Us, that They ask, B 2 Where,

Where, or When, That Church hath taught Him all this: Let any of its Advocates, anfwer, and tell us, Where, or When, that Courch ever taught the contrary: Let them name any one instance, in which, the public Authority, or the most celebrated Writers, of that Church, ever disapproved or condemned; or ever did not encourage, and applaud, any fort of Wickedness for their own Temporal Interest: Let them shew us, where their Leaders inculcate it, as an Indispensable Duty, that Oath's taken, and Promi-fes solemnly made, to Such as they please to account Hereticks, are to be Religiously ob-served: Let them produce their Authentic Condemnations, and Anathematizations, of Those of their own Church, who have dealt in all the Arts of Perfidiousness and Cruelty, to enlarge, or recover, Dominion, and Riches. This might justly be expected; if it were just to expect what is impossible.

They themselves know that this is no Imaginary Satyr, merely to embellish a Discourse; or to raise the Passions of Men: but that it is too plain to all, who will open their Eyes, and see. It is writ too deep in Characters of Blood, and Ruine, to be so much as denied even by Themselves, that the Methods, of Dissimulation, to inveigle unhappy Men into a Trust and Considence; of Persilionsness, to cut in sunder the Ties of all

all Security; of Barbarities, and Inhumanities, in cold Blood, and upon mature deliberation, have been all confecrated to Glory; blefs'd, applauded, and rewarded, by the Public Voice of that Church: Whose true, and legitimate Son, we acknowledge Him to be, who now claims our Destruction, as his Right; and comes forth to affert it, Sanctified by the Benedictions, and prepared by the Lessons, of so Holy a Mother; and fired with the Madness of Revenge, made Ten times Hotter by the Fury of such a Religion. This is a short View of that Scene of things, which not only may, but must come, if the Cause now avowed by our Enemies, should be crown'd with Power and Opportunity.

One would think, indeed, if either the Sense of Feeling, or of Gratitude, were not wholly dead amongst Us, it might be enough to alların the coldest Breast, to think only upon what the same Cause professeth, and attempts, to remove from Us. To deprive Us, of a KING, who is posses'd of all the Royal and Humane Virtues, that any Nation could wish to see United in a Governour; and posses'd of them, in so great a degree, that were his People but as willing to be made happy, as He is, to make them so, nothing upon Earth could equal the Blessings of his Reign; of a KING, who hath given the World, the sensible and certain Demonstration of Experience, that no Heighth of Power

Power can corrupt the Equity of his Nature, or disorder the Temper of His Soul. To deprive Us of such a KING; and, with Him, of a PRINCE, whose Noble Passion for the True Interest of this Nation, makes His Name Dear to every True Britan, and every True Protestant: Of a PRINCESS, Whose Private Virtues give Light, and Pleasure to all around Her; and Whose Greatness of Soul taught Her long ago, to disdain the Allurements of Popery, tho' cloth'd in all this World's Majesty, and Glory: And of a Numerous Race, to be form'd for the support of our Religion, and Liberties, by these Examples. Such a Scene of Good, in possession, as Few Nations upon Earth have ever experienced! And such a View of Good to come, as calls the Blessings of Future Times into our own; and adds to the Happiness of the Present Generation, a Taste of the Happiness of their Posterity! And, what is this, in other Words, but, to deprive Us of every present Good, and every future Hope, of Protestants, Britains, and Men?

If we fumm it up, therefore, and snew it in one View; the Cause now enter'd into, by our Enemies, is, To remove from Us, a KING, whose Right is the very Essence, Band, and Fundamental Law, of Society; and whose Inclination, Nature, and Religion, all conspire to make Him the Father of his People, delighting in their Happiness, as in his own: And to place in his stead, a Pretender.

tender, whose Imaginary Title is founded up-on the very Supposition of our Ruine; and Who, if He were possess'd of all the Good Qualities with which His Best Friends could wish, at this time, to paint Him out, yet, is Himself possess'd by such a Religion, as must destroy them all; such a Religion, as teacheth Him not to expect either Favour from those who profess it here, or Mercy from God hereafter, unless He makes the Defruction both of our Church and State, the Great Business of his Life, whenever He hath Power in his hands: Nay, assures Him of the Wrath both of God and Man, should He be so Wicked, as ever to think of observing those Protestations, or keeping those Promises, which are only allowed to delude unwary Men into their own Ruine. This is the Assat which it both when our selves at the Aspect, which it hath upon our selves, at present.

And then, for the future, It is not only to remove from Us, those Royal Pledges of Good to come, which our Eyes now behold; but it is to banish far out of our Sight, the most distant Prospect of any Protestant Royal Family, for ever; and to place over Us, a long Chain of Popish Successors, never to be dissolved, or interrupted; in which the latter Branches may be sure to compleat any part of our Ruine, in which the Former may have fail'd. So that it is, in

deed, and in truth, to rob Us, and our latest Posterity, of every thing We can Value, in this World; and, at the same time of all thought of ever enjoying it again: And it is, to bring upon Us, and upon all after Us, every Evil that Humane Nature ought most to fear, without so much as the same glimmering of any Hope of Future Redress.

This is the Cause now set on foot by our Enemies. And, I am very sure, not aggravated beyond Truth; because it is a Cause, too bad to be capable of Aggravation. No Colours can make it more black, than it is, in it self. No Words can represent it worse, than it represents it self now to the World supported by the Zool of Ro the World, supported by the Zeal of Popery: whose only Strength lies in the One Comprehensive Principle, of Holy Persidiousness, and Iniquity; which tears every Good Principle up by the Roots, and fanctifies and strengthens every bad one. I might have placed before your Eyes, a Scene of those Evils, which the constant Experience of this Nation it felf, as well as of All around Us, assured to the as well as of All around Us, assured us, have always accompanied it. But I chose rather to shew it in another Light; that Such as are deluded with the smooth Words, and fair Promises, of its Advocates, may be convinced, from those obligations of Religion, and Conscience, which

which it layeth upon its Disciples, that It not only always was, in fact, so fatal, whereever it liath prevail'd; but never can be otherwise. And yet, even with respect to
this Cause; the Worst, in all its Circumstances, that any Nation under Heaven can
be witness to; how astonithing is the
Conduct of Many, who call themselves Protestants, and perhaps think Themselves so?
Let us now, therefore, consider,

- II. The Marks of a strong Delusion, in the Behaviour of Those, who join either their Hands or their Hearts, or their Indisference, to carry on the Work of our Worst Enemies; whilst they expect to be thought Protestants, and Churchmen. And,
- the Minds of those Men, who have shew'n themselves as ready to swallow all the most ridiculous, and groundless Stories; as the Disciples of Popery have been to invent, and propagate them? If one restlects upon what hath pass'd amongst Us of late; one would be apt to think, that the whole Conduct of the Machine for making and distributing False Reports to the Credulous People, had been lodged, and entrusted, with the Managers of the Fopish Cause, in this Kingdom. I forbear to look back

back farther. It is enough to remember, that His Majesty had no sooner taken Quiet Possession of that Throne, which God hath given Him, but that all the Scandal, and Insamy; every thing that could tend to make Himself, and his Illustrious Family, contemptible, or hateful, was scatter'd about, with a Diligence and Zeal almost incredible. No matter how inconfistent; how self-con-tradictory; how much beyond the common size of Credibility; from that Day to this, it hath been dealt about, with fo uninterrupted an Industry, that I believe, no Age ever was witness to so many, and so extravagant Inventions of Malice, crowded into fo thort a period of Time. And every one of them so visibly, and palpably, framed to ferve the Caufe of Popery; and fo hugg'd, and enjoy'd, by the Papifis; (who all the while are laughing at the Credulity of their Fellow-Labourers;) that no Protestants, of what Church foever, but fuch as are wilfully, what Church loever, but such as are wisfully, or fatally, blind to their own preservation, could shew that Greediness, which hath been observed, in swallowing, and spreading, all the Fictions of their Worst Enemies; and that resolute Backwardness to believe the contrary, to which even their own Senses might be witnesses. I have an Eye particularly now, to that Heap of Mean, and Low Cahumny; to that immense number of the most groveling Falshoods, (not fit to

be mention'd) calculated for the *Populace*; fome for a Week, fome for a Day, or even for an Hour: in order to alienate their Affections from their only True Interest, and to turn their Passions another way.

Great Artifice of the Romanists, who are ever obliged, in Conscience, to keep our Ruine in their Eye, hath been to give a salse Scent to Many Protestants, who might otherwise join in opposing their constant Designs; to turn their Jealousies to Shadows of their own raising; and, in order to remove their Thoughts from real Danger, to make them Fear, where No Fear is. And, acting this part, with their usual Dexterity, in conjunction with the Fire of Ambition in Some, and the Consciousness of Guilt in Others; they have had too much success in it, amongst Those, who seem little to care what becomes of the Public, if Themselves be not pleas'd in all things.

I shall mention only One, or Two, of the most remarkable Instances of this. In order to turn the Jealousies of weak Men, from their own Quarter, upon the Government it self, it hath been one Great piece of their Art, to represent all Attempts in favour of the Pretender, as Chimaras, and Impossible Imaginations; and, at the same time, to

give Affurances to all trusty and faithful Friends, that the Attempt was certain, and too deeply laid, to miscarry. This, they knew, would be of service to Them, two ways. The One part of it would keep up the Hearts, and Spirits, of the Friends of his Cause; and prepare Them for his Assistance: Nay, and increase their Number, and their Infolence. And the Other would be fure to bring Reproaches upon any fuch Preparations of Defense, as would be absolutely necessary to oppose such an Attempt. This was carried farther: even to the charging, or infinuating, Defigns of Arbitrary Power, to be supported by an Army, here at Home. So that this was the Hard Lot of Those, who had the Care of the Nation in their Trust. If They made no Provision for our Security, before such an Attempt was open'd; our Enemies might the better promise Themselves Success. And if They did; the same Enemies were sure to Tax them with such Designs, as might Fire the People against their Rightful KING; the consequence of which, They well knew, would be, to dispose them the more readily to receive the Pretender. But what a Delufion must this be? For, as, on the one side, The greatest Enemies of the KING cannot Name any one thing, that looks like fo much as a Disposition that way; and, as He hath given Us, and all Europe, the greatest Proofs, and the greatest Security, of

the centrary: So, on the other side, They suffer themselves to be persuaded to throw themselves headlong into the Arms of Arbitrary Power, under pretense of running from it. For this is certain, that, should the Cause of the Pretender ever succeed, it is so big with the Miseries of Popery and Revenge, that nothing but Arbitrary Power can possibly support it: nor will it ever trust itself here again, under the Insluences of Law, and Liberty.

But the Great, and perhaps the most Prevailing; I am sure, the most Astonishing, Dehusion of all, is, That of those Protestants, who suffer the Papists to possess them with an Imaginary Fear about the Security of the Church of England; and then, with blinded Eyes, and darkned Understandings, to expect its greater Security, in the Pretender's Cause. This I should think enough to cure Caufe. This, I should think enough to cure any Protestant of this Jealousie; that, from the beginning of that Groundless Cry, it was very observable that the Sons of the Church of Rome, join'd with their loudest Zeal and Noise, in it. For, what a shameless Infult is this upon the Common Sense of Mankind, for Them to put on an Air of Concern, and Tenderness, for a Church, which they not only Hate with an implacable Hatred; but which, it is a Meritorious Part of their Religion, to destroy from the Earth. I would appeal

appeal to any of the most deluded Protefiants, who will but promise to recollect their Thoughts for a Moment, whether the Papists joining in spreading this Jealousy of the Danger of a Church, which they Hate, be not a certain proof that They think it really in a Flourishing Condition; much too secure for their Designs, and their Interest, unless, by such strightful Fictions, They can entice Protestants themselves to join with them, in it's Destruction.

It is fruitless to observe to such *Protestants*, unless They will lay aside their strong Prejudices against their own Interest, that the Worst Enemies of the KING, and the Administratimies of the KING, and the Administration, cannot produce one Instance, I will not say, of any Injury, but of any Disregard, to this Church; but might produce many, if they would be so just, of the contrary: As many, as in so short a Time could be possibly given. But if they resolve to swallow all the groundless Jealousies of this sort; yet, what a degree of Insatuation must it be, to think of Security, where there can be none? To sly from the Imaginary Suspicion, to the real Certainty of Ruine? To run from Those, who, they weakly supect, may; to Those, who, I hey know, must destroy it? Or, Is there any new League of strict Love and Friendship, now made, between the Church of Rome, thip, now made, between the Church of Rome, and Us? and tied by closer Bonds than Protestations

Protestations, and Promises, which it is their Duty, to break, as foon as They can? Or, Is all the cunning and Policy of Rome funk at last into this, of furnishing Mony, and Arms; and of hazarding the Lives, and the Estates, of her True Sons, in this Nation; out of pure love and kindness to the Church of England, and folely to Establish that upon a lasting and strong Foundation? Or, do Men trust once more to Vows, and Assurances? If they do, They trust to what the Experience of this Nation hath felt to be No Security; and what their Enemies themselves profess to be none. And, do They think that the Number of Romanists, who venture their All in this World, for the Service of the Pretender's Cause, have not had much better Affirances and Security, that their Interest, and their Religion, is to Reign in Triumph in this Land, before they would engage themselves, in fo desperate a manner? But, I confess, I should not wonder if They, who can come to be fo deluded, as to think their Church secure, in the Method of Utter Destruction, should come to believe that the British Papists are inflamed with a Zeal for the Church of England; and undergo all the Fatigues, and Hardships, and Dangers, of a Rebellion; not to Establish, or ferve, their own Church, which They love to Death, but the Church of England; which they Hate with an immortal Hatred. Even this may not be too hard for the Faith of Those, who

who can trust to any Promises and Vows of Good, or Security, to any Protestant Church upon Earth, from such as cannot, and indeed, dare not, keep them.

- 3. The fame Persons may be deluded, if they resolve upon it, by the reproachful Word of Foreigners, and Strangers to our Laws; and the like; cast upon our Royal Family: without considering, how nearly, and how certainly, They are descended from our KINGS; Or, without remembring that He, who throws out this Reproach, never had any better opportunity, Himself, of knowing Us, or our Laws; Nay, that He hath very particular Reasons to hate, and destroy Them: That He cannot come, without being follow'd by a Line of Popish Princes, Foreigners, in every Sense; and that neither He, nor They, will come, without a Religion, Foreign and Superior to all the Laws both of God and Man.
- 4. They may, if they please, be deluded by the general Word, of redressing Grievances; which yet His Adherents themselves mention but very sparingly: because they well know that We have no Grievances, in His Eye, but the security of our Constitution, in Church, and State; no Grievances, for Him to ease Us of, but our Laws, Liberties, and Religion. These He sincerely promises Us, to remove. And I truly believe that His Religion it self will permit

St. Peter's Poor. Nov. 5. 1715. 25 permit Him faithfully to observe such Promises.

But I have said enough. I have shew'n you, what that Cause is, and how many Evils are contain'd in it, which is now open'd, and avow'd, by the Friends of the Pretender: I have considered those Weak Pretenses, and False Infimuations, by which Many, who call Themselves Protestants, have been deluded; as they have been managed by the Artifices of Popery, Guilt, and Resentment: And I hope, I have made it appear, that it must be a Fa-tal Delusion indeed, if They do not see, that to join their Hands, to the Efforts of our Enemies, in this Cause, is to hasten to the future Ruine of Themselves, and their Posterity, through a Sea of present Calamity; that to join their Hearts and Wishes, in it, is to call down every Curse upon Themselves, and all that are to follow them; and that to put on an Indifference, upon this Occasion, is to put it on it a Cause that doth not admit of an it on, in a Cause that doth not admit of an Indifference. It is, indeed, to profess an Indif-ference to Life, or Death; Pleasure, or Pain; Happiness, or Misery. And tho' They may inwardly applaud their own Wisdom, who cautiously wait for the Event of things: yet They must remember that their Return to their Senses, from this State of Indifference, will have but an ungraceful appearance, when All shall be secure; and that little thanks will be due

due to Them, (of what fort foever they be,) from their KING or their Country, when the Danger shall be over, that They have neither open'd their Mouths, nor lifted up their Hands, nor so much as their Hearts, against the Enemies, not of Us only, but of all Humane Society.

If it should be told, in any part of the Earth, where the Histories of our Nation have not been before known; could it possibly be believed, or could it pass for any thing, but an invented Satyr upon Humane Nature; that there is a Sort of Men in the World, uneafy at their own Happiness: either labouring to tear it in pieces, Themselves; or wishing Success to those who are engaged in that Work; or supincly negligent; cold, and indifferent, what becomes of it: Begging a Deliverer, in the Agony of their Distrets; and reviling both the Deliverer, and Deliverance, as foon as it is well accomplished: Shaking off Fetters, in one Generation; and calling for them again, in the next: Tircing out Heaven itself, with Petitions for their own Misery; inviting and imploring every Evil upon Themselves, and their Posterity: making loud professions of the most submissive Passiveness, under the great-est Worldly Hardships; and unable to bear even so small a one, as the Want of all Power: Speaking much, and often, and zealously, of the Security, and flourishing Estate of their Church ;

Church; and, in the same Breath, giving it up into the Guardianship of Rome, whose Disciples openly acknowledge Themselves bound, in Conscience, to destroy it: Believing the Promises of Those, who Themselves assure them, they are not to be believed; Trusting the Pretentes of Those, whose Religion professeth to destroy at once all the Foundations of Trust; and uniting with Those, by whom Trust; and uniting with Those, by whom They are sure to be undone, and miserably treated, themselves: Some, striving and fighting; Some, wishing and desiring; and Others, contented, to part with Ease, Quiet, Laws, Liberty, Property, Religion, and all the Blessings of Government, administred by Justice and Goodness; And, in their Stead, Some, not opposing, and Others, contending earnestly, for Chains, Banishments, Massacres, Slavery; and for every Evil, contained in the Two Great comprehensive Engines of Misery, Unchristian Persecution in Church, and Lawless Tyranny in State: And, in order to all this, Some, taking a pleasure, and Others, satisfied and easy, to see their Native Country, laid Waste, and made a Scene of Blood, and Consusion; and the Seat of a of Blood, and Confusion; and the Seat of a Civil War, which, in its lowest degree, must unavoidably bring along with it many unhappy Instances of Devastation, and Mourning; which God, the Righteous Judge, will charge to Their Account, who neither will know their own Happiness, nor can bear with that of Others: In a word, some openly attempt-

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ing to destroy, and Others not attempting to desend, a Government, upon which the Hippiness of their own Lives, as well as of their Neighbours and Posterity, intirely depends; and an Administration, which Themselves do not charge with any one Instance of Illegal, or Arbitrary Proceeding.

If it be possible to cast a Veil over the Shame of our Country; let not this Scene of Blind-ness, Absurdity, Contradiction, and Inconfistency, make a part of it's History. But if this cannot be hid; let it be told, at the same time, with how steady a Greatness of Soul, and how calm a Constancy of Mind, the KING received the Infults, and Ungrateful Returns, of Men, whom He came disposed to make of Men, whom He came disposed to make happy: Like a Rock, unmoved by those Waves that dash themselves to Pieces against it. Let it be told, with how ready, and Sincere, a Zeal, his Parliament hasted to vote every thing for His, and the Public Security; with how faithful, and vigilant a Care, His Ministers detected the secret Contrivances, and opposed the Open Designs, of His Enemies: Nor let it be forgot, that, in the midst of all the Madness of Same supported and increased by ness of Some, supported, and increased, by the Indifference of Others, there were multitudes of Good Subjects, truly sensible of the Invaluable Blessings They enjoyed in Him, and His Administration; full of Grazitude to Heaven for their Happiness; and ready

ready to hazard all the Concerns of this World, in the Defense of it.

May the Number of fuch, daily be seen - to increase! As it must do, if all Common Sense be not lost from the Earth: And, may We, from the Principles of Conscience, and Honour, be of that Number! As We must be, if We consider what either Conscience, or Honour, mean. Let us be just to This Day, which once was bless'd by every Protestant Mouth in this Nation, for the present Relief and Respite from impending Ruine, which it then brought along with it:
And which ought now much more to be bless'd, as it hath laid the Foundation of Happiness, not only for Us, but the Children yet unborn; as We have seen, and now feel, the Great End aim'd at by it, to be crown'd with Success; and the Mercies that it first convey'd to Us, (even every thing We enjoy in Church, and State, and the very possibility of enjoying it,) secured against every humane attempt, but our own Stupidity, and Ingratitude, by the Settlement of that Protestant Succession, which alone could give Us any Prospect of Good.

May Almighty God, the Great Governour of all things, watch, in a particular Manner, with the Eye of his Providence, over those Sacred Lives, upon which All Our Hap-

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30 A SERMON Preach'd, &c.

piness is suspended! And guard them against every Attempt of Secret, or Open, Violence!

May He direct All, to whom the Administration of Affairs is committed, to go on, with Wisdom, Courage, Unanimity, and Constancy, to consult, and secure the Public Interest! And, whether the Influences of it reach to our particular Concerns, any farther, than as They are mixed with the Public; Whether We taste of its Beneficence, any otherwise, than as Members of the Whole; or not: let us always remember that it is our Duty, not to measure our Obligations to Thankfulnefs, by any private Considerations, distinct from the Common Good; but to rejoice, with as much Sincerity and Zeal, for the in-estimable Blessing of Public Security, in which All partake, as God, and Justice, and Reason, require, from a People, the most happy in the whole World, if They would but know their own Happiness! Which, God grant They may, before it be bid from their Eyes!

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